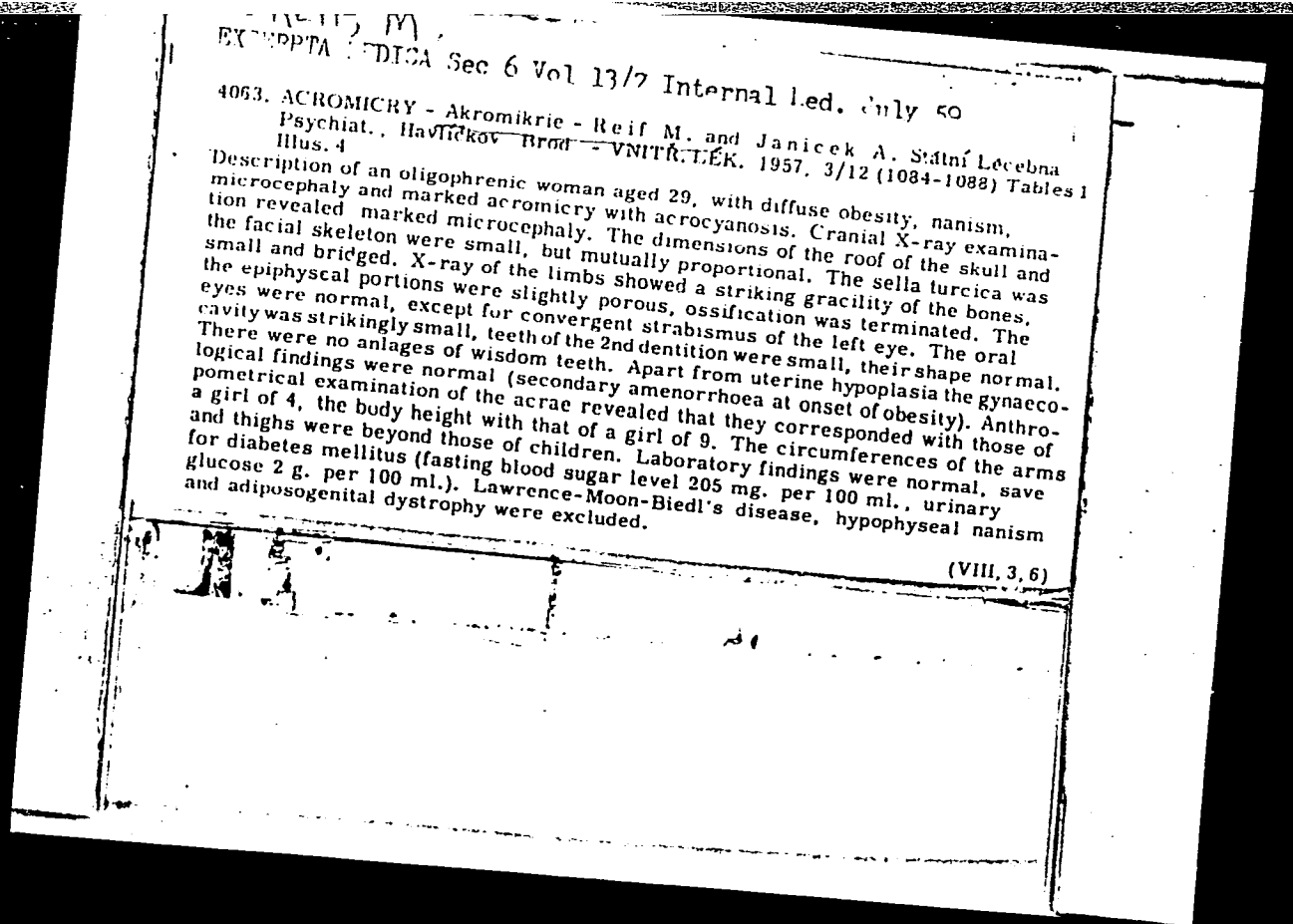
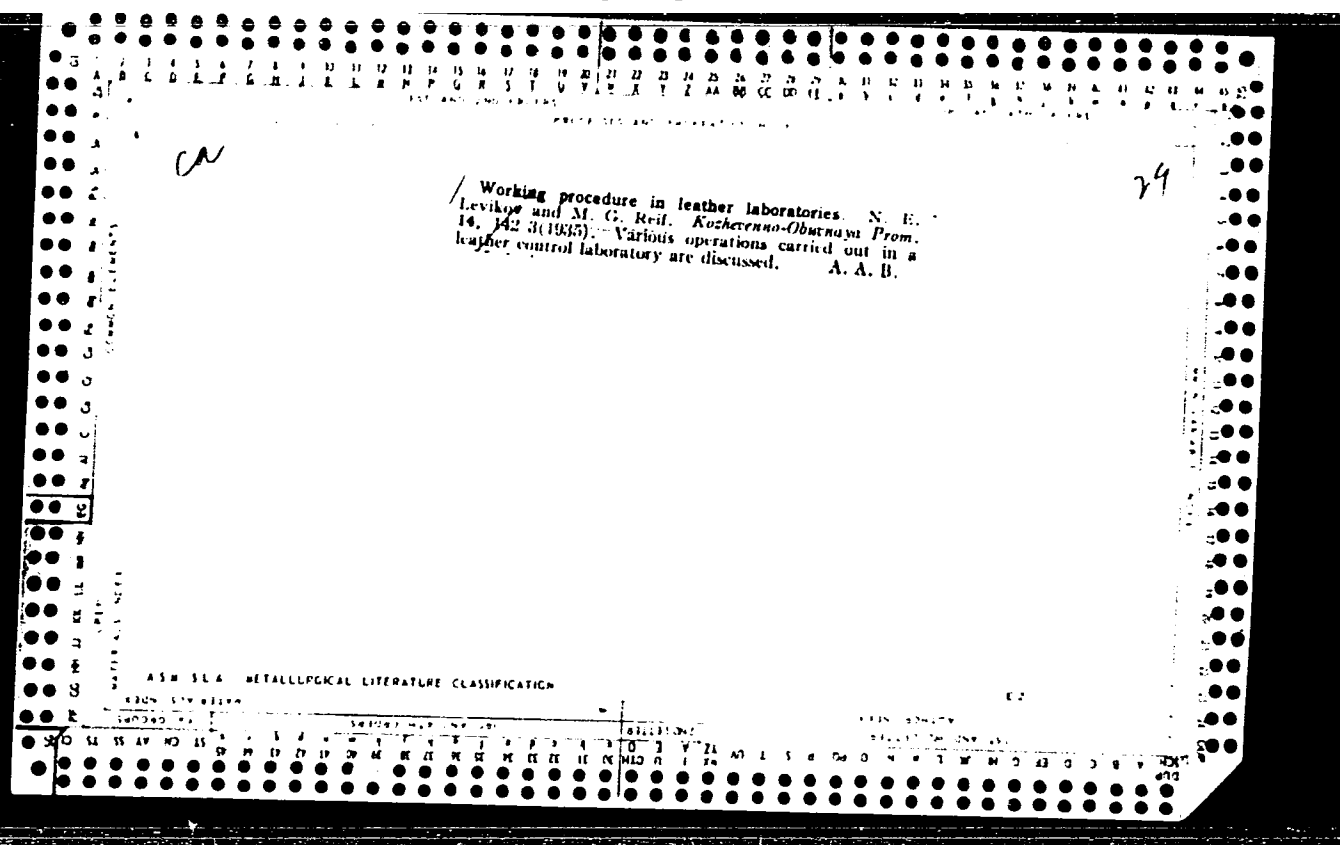






Classification of soils on the basis of the composition of their colloid fractions. I. Isolation of the colloid fraction by cataphoresis. A. Reifenberg and S. Adler. Z. Pflanzenernähr., Pflanzung Bodenb. 29A, 150-5 (1983).—The SiO_2 :sesquioxide ratio of the colloid fraction is characteristic for each of the well-defined soil types. Similar values are obtained by sepg., the colloid by cataphoresis or by centrifugal methods. II. Classification of American soils. A. Reifenberg. Ibid. 155 62.—A direct neg. relationship is demonstrated between the SiO_2 :sesquioxide ratio of the colloids in American soils and the corresponding values for av. annual rainfall. The influence of temp. on the SiO_2 : R_2O_3 ratio is less definite, the general tendency being toward a pos. correlation in arid, and neg. in humid, areas. B. C. A.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA 15 Peat from Lake Huleh—preliminary note. A. Raifenberg and R. Ronovsky. <i>Hadar</i> 10, 117-18(1937).—The air-dry peat, which belongs to the low-moor type, contained humus 65.83 (contg. 1.24% N), water 14.20, SiO₂ 4.35, CO₂ 2.80, sulfate (calcd. as SO₃) 2.91, P₂O₅ 0.40, Cl 0.06, Al₂O₃ 0.16, Fe₂O₃ 3.70, CaO 4.74, MgO 0.20, K₂O 0.14 and Na₂O 0.66%, and showed p_z 5.7, max. water-absorbing capacity 240% and min. water-holding capacity 66.7%. It had a high capacity for the adsorption of K₂O and P₂O₅ from K phosphate solns. and of N from NH₄Cl. K. D. Jacob																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

New methods of deproteinisation. F. RAPPAPORT and J. REIZNA (Mikrochim. Acta, 1937, 1, 220—225).—Blood or serum may be deproteinised by pptn. with $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, Al tungstate, $\text{Th}(\text{OH})_4$, CaF_2 , $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, or SiO_2 . Non-protein-N in the remaining solutions varies with the method of deproteinisation.
J. S. A.

REIFER, I; BURACZEWSKA, I.

Micromethod for the determination of ornithine. Acta biochim.
polon. 6 no.2:219-226 '59.

1. Zaklad Biochemii Roslin Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN,
Warszawa.

(AMINO ACIDS - chemistry)

REIFER, I.; KLECZKOWSKA, D.

Investigations on the biosynthesis of alkaloids in *Lupinus angustifolius*.
Acta biochim. polon. 4 no.2:135-144 1957.

1. 3 Pracowni Biochemii Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN.
Kierownik Pracowni: Prof. dr I. Reifer.
(ALKALOIDS, metab.

Lupinus angustifolius, biosynthesis in embryonic organs
in various culture media (Pol))

DELETER PT

✓ 4272. Influence of potassium ferricyanide on *Datura stramonium* L., abundance of leaves and amount of alkaloids and some other compounds. I. Reifer, A. Ruminska, and Y. Kaczkowski *Acta biochim. polon.*, 1956, 3, 209-224 (Inst. Biochem. S.G.G.W., Poland).—0.05, 0.1, and 0.2 g. of KCN per 100 g. of soln. were used. Plants whose seeds were treated with such soln. developed considerably more rapidly, their alkaloid, total N and citric acid content being increased. Concn. of ferricyanide up to 0.1 g. per 100 g. of soln. stimulate the accumulation of alkaloids in mature leaves. Above that they have an adverse effect. There is a marked increase in the amount of dry matter in the leaves. Sol. N compounds, reducing sugars and malic acids were the same as in the control plants. (Polish)

Med 3

A. K. GRZYBOWSKI

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Microdetermination of tropane alkaloids in material of plant origin. p.147.
Acta Microchim. Techn. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Biochemiczny) Warszawa
Vol. 2, no. 1, 1973

Sci. Inst. Life and Access and List Vol. 5, No. 6 September 1966

Ref. 1.

A micro-method for the determination of malic acid. 1967
ACIA BISTUT. P. ACHICA (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Biochemiczny) Warszawa
Vol. 1, no. 4, 1967

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1974

REIFER, I.; RUMINSKA, A.; KACZKOWSKI, J.

Effect of potassium ferrocyanide on *Datura stramonium* L. leaves
and on alkaloids and other compounds. *Acta biochim. polon.* 3 no.
2:209-224 1956.

1. Z Zakładu Biochemii SGGW Kierownik: prof. dr. I. Reifer i z
Zakładu Dzczegolowej Uprawy Roslin SGGW Kierownik: prof. dr.
A. Listowski.

(FERROCYANIDES, effects,
potassium ferrocyanide on *Datura stramonium* (Pol))
(DATURA, effect of drugs on,
potassium ferrocyanide (Pol))

REFER I,

✓ Micro-determination of citric acid. I. Reifer (*Acta biochim. polon.*, 1954/5, 1, 293—305).—The method is based on the pentabromoacetone (I) reaction in presence of CHCl_3 (to facilitate separation of KMnO_4 and H_2O_2). Treatment of I with alkaline resorcinol produces a red coloration. The method determines 0.5—40.0 μg of citric acid with an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$ and is rapid and simple in operation. MD
A. G. POLLARD.

REIFER, I

POL .

A new method for the microdetermination of citric acid:
 1. Reifer (Inst. Soil Cultivation Fertilization, Warsaw).
*Bull. Acad. Polon. sci. Classe III, 2, 115-8 (1964); Acta
 Biochim. Polon. 1, 293-305 (1954).*—The pentabromo
 reaction commonly used for the detn. of citric acid has been
 modified by carrying out the oxidation and bromination of the
 citric acid in the presence of a CHCl_3 phase which exts. the
 pentabromoacetone as it is formed protecting it from the
 effects of excess oxidizing agents. To 5 ml. of a soln. contg.
 0.5-40 γ citric acid in the presence of CHCl_3 add aq. solns.
 of H_2SO_4 , Br, and KMnO_4 . Reduce excess KMnO_4 with
 H_2O_2 and remove the CHCl_3 phase sepd. Ext. its aq. phase
 twice more with CHCl_3 and evap. the combined exts. to dry-
 ness. Take up the residue in 0.2 ml. phosphate-carbonate
 buffer, 1 ml. of 2.5% resorcinol, and add 3.8 ml. 5% $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$.
 Allow the color to develop for 10 min. in an ice bath
 and measure with a Veltz blue filter C. Beer's law is
 obeyed with 8-40 γ citric acid and smaller amts. may be
 read from a standard curve. The method is simple, rapid,
 and accurate to within 5%.
 J. A. Bain

W-81

REIFER, Ignacy

Metabolism of asparagine, glutamine, and glutathione. Postepy
biochem. 2:49-58 1954.

(ASPARAGINE, metabolism)

(GLUTATHIONE, metabolism)

(GLUTAMINE, metabolism)

BUCHOWICZ J; REIFER, I.

The conversion of orotic acid to pyrimidine derivatives in plant material. *Acta biochim.polon.* 8 no.1:25-34 '61.

1. Zaklad Biochemii Roslin, Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN, Warszawa Department of Plant Biochemistry, Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

(OROTIC ~~ACID~~ metab) (PYRIMIDINES metab)
(PLANTS metab)

REIFER, I.

Separation of lupin alkaloids by high voltage electrophoresis.
Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.4:157-160 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences. Presented by J. Heller.

(Lupine) (Alkaloids) (Cataphoresis)

REIFER, Ignacy

Intermediate metabolism in photosynthesis. Postepy biochem.
2 no.4:469-480 1956.

(PHOTOSYNTHESIS,
intermediate metab., conf., (Pol))

1ST AND 2ND CODES										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
BC A-3 Volumetric determination of polyhydric alcohols and reducing aldoses (monosaccharides) by means of periodate, and the determination of periodate and iodate in presence of each other. I. F. RAFFAORT, I. REISER, and H. WEINMANN (Mikrochim. Acta, 1967, 1, 280-289).—I set five at pH 4-4-7 from solutions of KIO_3 and KIO_4 in presence of KI corresponds with the KIO_3 present. Glucose (I), mannitol (II), and sorbitol (III) can be determined in acid or alkaline solution by means of the periodate method. (II) and (III) can be determined in presence of (I) by determining (I) by means of Fujita and Iwatake's method and the total sugar by means of periodate. Galactose and its admixture with (II) and (III) can similarly be determined but only in acid solution. C. R. H.																													
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
SIGNI STYNDZLN										SIGNI STYNDZLN										SIGNI STYNDZLN									
SIGNI STYNDZLN										SIGNI STYNDZLN										SIGNI STYNDZLN									

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014445

1173

545.84 : 546.32.04 : 581.192

Reifer I. The Micro-Determination of Potassium in Plant Material.

„Mikrooznaczenie potasu w materiale roślinnym” *Przemysł Chemiczny*, No. 4, 1951, pp. 216--219, 2 tabs.

A micromethod is described for the determination of potassium. Quantities between 0.04 mg and 0.3 mg can be determined with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$. Wet ashing methods are employed, the time of combustion does not exceed 30 minutes. The potassium-cobaltinitrite is quantitatively precipitated within 15 minutes. With simultaneous combustion of several samples, the time required for the analysis does not exceed one hour.

B.A.

C-2

2260. Micro-determination of glucose, sucrose, and starch.
 I. Reider and K. Tarnowska (*Przem. Chem.*, 1952, 3, 56-58).—
 A mixture of 5 ml. of solution containing 0.05–0.75 mg. of glucose
 with 5 ml. each of 5% aq. Na_2CO_3 and 0.005 N-Na metaperiodate is
 heated at 25° for 1 hr., cooled to <10°, and shaken with 5 ml. of
 5% acetic acid and 5 ml. of phosphate buffer of pH 4.4, a crystal of
 KI is added, and the solution is titrated with 0.005N- $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$; the
 glucose content is read from a standard curve. If sucrose is also
 present, 5 ml. of solution containing >0.75 mg. of sugars are heated
 for 20 min. at 100° with 3 ml. of N- H_2SO_4 and 5 ml. of 0.005N- NaIO_3 ,
 cooled, 2 ml. of N-NaOH, 5 ml. of buffer solution, and KI are added,
 and the solution is titrated as for glucose; the vol. of aq. NaIO_3
 which had been used for oxidation of glucose alone (c ml.) is sub-
 tracted, and the sucrose content is read from a second curve.
 Should starch also be present, 10 ml. of solution are heated for 3 min.
 at 100° with 4 ml. of aq. CdSO_4 (26.2 g. of $\text{CdSO}_4 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 132 ml.
 of N- H_2SO_4 per l.) and 2 ml. of 0.55N- NaOH , the cooled mixture is
 filtered, and the filtrate + washings made up to 25 ml.; 5 ml. are
 taken for the glucose + sucrose determination. The procedure for
 solutions containing glucose, sucrose, and starch is as follows:
 5 ml., containing >0.4 mg. of carbohydrates, are heated for 30 min.
 with 5 ml. of 20% Na_2HPO_4 and 5 ml. of 0.005N- NaIO_3 , and 4 ml.
 of 5% acetic acid are added to the cooled solution, which is then
 treated as for glucose + sucrose alone; the starch content is calc.
 from the expression $70[(a-b)-c+d/65]$, where a and b are ml. of
 0.005N- $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ used in a blank test and for the mixture, respec-
 tively, and d is the sucrose content in mg. Admixtures of sub-
 stances other than reducing sugars and polyhydric alcohols do not
 interfere.
 R. Tauskas.

REIFER, I.

Microdetermination of mercury. Ignacy Reifer (Agr. Coll., Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 26: 244, 1952. Between 0.025 and 2.0 mg. of Hg can be detd. with 0.5% accuracy. Treat a dil. soln. of HgCl_2 with a known quantity of KI to form HgI_2 . Titrate the unreacted I^- with a soln. of $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ and calc. the Hg content. The method is applicable in the presence of phosphates, chlorides, and of metal cations of all groups. Michael Falk

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Microdetermination of histidine based on the Knoop reaction. Emery Keller (Acad. Agr. Warsaw). Roczniki Chem. 27, 134-41 (1953) (English summary); cf. Knoop, Beitr. Chem. Physiol. und Pathol. 11, 356 (1908). Sensitivity of the test has been increased from 1-4 mg. to 0.030-0.300 mg. $\pm$ 3% by controlling the time and temp. during and after bromination. In agreement with Woolley and Peterson (C.A. 32, 1293⁴) and Conrad and Berg (C.M. 31, 1803⁵) it is found that excess bromine does not inhibit the Knoop reaction, but only if conditions are present which minimize the oxidizing action of Br_2 . Procedure: 1 ml. of accurately measured soln. contg. 0.03-0.30 mg. of L-histidine is pipetted into a 10-ml. calibrated test tube and cooled for 5 min. in ice water; 0.3 ml. of Br_2 is added rapidly (1% Br_2 in 30% AcOH) at a temp. not exceeding 10°. The test tube is shaken and cooled an addnl. 2 min. at 0 to 10°. After addn. of 1 drop (0.03 ml.) of satd. soln. of phenol in H_2O , the test tube is shaken to complete disappearance of the Br_2 color and heated 10 min. at 30°. Two ml. of 20% Na_2CO_3 (anhyd.) soln. is added dropwise, shaken to give a clear soln., and heated on a water bath at 85° $\pm$ 2 for 30 min., cooled rapidly in ice-water, and made up to 10 ml. with distd. H_2O . The color is measured in a 1-cm. photo-colorimeter (green filter D). The color is unstable, even in the dark, and measurements should be made within an hr. At 4° the samples can stand an addnl. hour without loss. Beer's law is obeyed in the range 0.150 to 300 mg. Below 0.150 mg. a working curve should be made in the range desired. Clayton F. Holoway.

6/12/54
B.W.

REIFER, I.

POL.

A new method for the microdetermination of starch in plants. I. Reifer, D. Wolszlegier, and Zb. Kaniuga (Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Warsaw, Poland). *Acta Biochim. Polon.* 1, 93-105(1954); cf. *C.A.* 47, 9866a. — Pulverize and sift the material contg. starch. Heat approx. 100 mg. of the material (accurately weighed) and 20 ml. distd. H_2O in a 100-ml. Erlenmeyer flask with 1 ml. 2N $HCOOH$ for 0.5 min. from the start of boiling to solubilize the starch. Cool and add 2 ml. N $NaOH$. Dil. the soln. to 100-1000 ml., depending on the starch content (soln. A). Mix 10 ml. soln. A, 10 ml. $CdSO_4$ soln. (20.96 mg. $CdSO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$ + 105.5 ml. N HCl , made up to 1 l.), and 10 ml. 0.25N $NaOH$ (contg. 240 g. KCl /l.) and heat in boiling H_2O for 3 min.; then centrifuge to completely ppt. the starch. Use the supernatant (soln. B) as a blank. Deproteinize another 10-ml. portion of soln. A by mixing with 10 ml. $CdSO_4$ (20.2 g. $CdSO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$ + 132 ml. N HCl made up to 1 l.) and 10 ml. phosphate reagent (1:1 mixt. of 12.5 g. $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ + 3 g. $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot H_2O$ + 5 g. $NaCl$, in 100 ml. H_2O , with 0.55N $NaOH$). Mix 5-ml. samples of the deproteinized supernatant (soln. C) and 10 ml. of 1:1 mixt. of 6% K_2HPO_4 and KIO_4 (1.1 g. KIO_4 dissolved in 200 g. hot distd. H_2O and made up to 1 l.) and heat for 20 min. in boiling water, cool, shake with 12.5 ml. 5% glacial $AcOH$, and then shake with 5 ml. phosphate buffer (42 g. $NaH_2PO_4 \cdot H_2O$ + 10 g. $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ in 1 l.). Titrate the I liberated from 10 mg. KI added to the mixt. with 0.005N $Na_2S_2O_4$ with starch indicator. I. Z. Roberts.

Reiser, I.

Med
5971. Microchemical method for the determination of malic acid.
Reiser *Acta biochim. polon.*, 1935, 2, 367—381 (S.G.G.W. Biochem.
Inst., Warsaw, Poland).—A modification of Pucher's method (*Ind.
Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed.* 1934, 6, 288) involving the conversion of
malic acid to glyoxal 2 : 4-dinitrophenyl osazone is described.
The osazone, in an alcohol-benzene sol. is estimated colorimetrically.
Optimum conditions for the oxidation of malic acid have been
worked out and the sensitivity of the reaction increased. 16—0.5
µg. can be determined (accuracy, $\pm 4\%$ to $\pm 8\%$). (Polish)
A. K. GRZYBOWSKI.

REIFER, I.; TOCZKO, K.

Micromethod of quantitative determination of five principal opium alkaloids. *Acta biochem. polon.* 3 no.3:381-400 1956.

1. Z Pracowni Biochemii Roslin Zakladu Biochemii PAN
Kier. Pracowni prof. I. Reifer.

(OPIUM, determination,
micromethod of quantitative determ. of 5 principal
opium alkaloids (Pol))

REIFER, Igancy; BUSHOWICZ, Jerzy

Micromethod
Micromethod of determination of tropine alkaloids in vegetable material. Acta biochim.polon.2 no.2:187-198 1955.

1. Zaklad biochemii SGGW, Kierownik: prof. dr I. Reifer.
(ATROPINE,
tropine, determ.,micromethod)

REIFER, I.

✓ A micromethod for the determination of malic acid in plant material. I. Reifer (School Agr., Warsaw). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Classe II*, 3, 207-10 (1955) (in English).—To 1 g. of plant material with 5 g. of anhyd. Na_2SO_4 , acidify with dil. H_2SO_4 , and ext. with Et_2O . Distil off the Et_2O and take up the residue in H_2O , neutralize, adjust to the desired vol., and take 5 ml. sample (I) contg. 0.5-16 mg. of malic acid for analysis. Oxidize I with 0.5 ml. of 1.2% aq. KBr and 0.5 ml. of 0.6% aq. KMnO_4 in presence of 1 ml. of 18N H_2SO_4 for 15 min. at 20°. Cool in ice H_2O and remove excess oxidizing substances with a few drops of 5% aq. Na_2SO_3 soln. Add 1 ml. of 0.05% soln. of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine and place on a boiling H_2O bath for 15 min. Dil. to 20 ml. and transfer to a shaking funnel, shake out with 3 ml. of C_6H_6 , wash twice with 2 ml. of 18N H_2SO_4 , then 3 times with 5 ml. of H_2O . Add 0.5 g. anhyd. Na_2CO_3 , then 3 ml. of 1% NaOH in 95% EtOH . Shake and filter through cotton wool into a colorimeter tube. Read the content of malic acid in a photocolormeter against a blank adjusted to 100% transmission and prepd. exactly as I except that H_2SO_4 is added after the KMnO_4 has been removed with sulfite.
John F. Lhotka

REIFER, I.; NIZIOLEK, S.

Colorimetric microdetermination of alkaloids in lupine seeds. Acta
biochim. polon 4 no.3:165-180 1957.

1. Zaklad Biochemii S.G.G.W. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr I. Reifer.
(ALKALOIDS, determ.
in lupine seeds, colorimetric microdeterm. (Pol))

DROESE, Janina; STAWICKA, Danuta; TOCZKO, Maria; NIZIOLEK, S.; BRZESKI, W.;
REIFER, I.

Biosynthesis and metabolism of *Lupinus angustifolius* alkaloids.
II Biosynthesis of alkaloids isolated from germs and cotyledons.
Acta biochim.polon. 7 no.4:459-468 '60.

1. Katedra Biochemii SGGW i Zaklad Biochemii Roslin Instytutu
Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN, Warszawa, Kierownik: prof. dr Ignacy
Reifer.

(ALKALOIDS metab)

BRATEK-WIEWIORSKA, Maria D.; WIEWIORSKI, M.; REIFER, I.;
GOLANKIEWICZ, K.; NOWACKI, E.; BOCZON, Wl.; DEZOR, Maria

Synthesis and degradation of alkaloids in lupin ontogenesis.
Acta biochim. Pol. 12 no.4:395-412 '65.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warszawa; Department of Organic Chemistry, A. Mickiewicz
University, Poznan; Institute of Plant Genetics, Polish Academy
of Sciences, Poznan.

MORAWSKA-MUSZYNSKA, Grazyna; REIFER, I.

Preparation and properties of the arginase inhibitor from
sunflower seeds. Acta biochim. Pol. 12 no.2:187-194 '65

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy
of Sciences, Warszawa.

BRATEK-WIEWIOROWSKA, M.D.; WIEWIOROWSKI, M.; REIFER, I.

Lupin alkaloids. Structure of five new natural acyloxylupanines.
Bul chim PAN 11 no.11:629-626 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by J. Suszko.

LECH, W.; REIFER, I.

Pectinase inhibitor in red currant leaves. Acta biochim. pol.
10 no.4:449-454 '63.

1. Institute for Handicraft and Small Industries, and Central
College of Agriculture, Warszawa.

(ESTERASES) (ENZYME INHIBITORS) (PLANTS)

REIFER, I.; MORAWSKA, Grazyna

An arginase inhibitor from sunflower seeds (*Helianthus annuus*).
Acta biochim. pol. 10 no.4:413-417 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy
of Sciences, and Central College of Agriculture, Warszawa.
(ARGINASE) (ENZYME INHIBITORS) (PLANTS)

REIFER, I.; KLECZKOWSKI, K.; KLIMOWICZ, Elzbieta; ZIELINSKA, Krystyna

Ornithine carbamoyltransferase in higher plants. Acta biochim.
pol. 10 no.2:151-156 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences,
and Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Agriculture, Warszawa.
(PLANTS) (CHEMISTRY) (TRANSFERASES)

BUCHOWICZ, J.; REIFER, I.; GERIC, I.

[¹⁴C] carbamoyl- β -alanine as precursor of pyrimidines in higher plants. Acta biochim. pol. 10 no.2:157-162 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

(PYRIMIDINES) (AMINO ACIDS) (PLANTS)
(PROTEIN METABOLISM)

WILKOSZEWSKA, I.; KLECZKOWSKI, K.; REIFER, I.

Ornithine transcarbamylase in acetone powder extracts from pea seedlings. Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.1:1-5 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Agriculture, Warsaw. Presented by J. Heller.

(ORNITHINE CARBAMYL TRANSFERASE) (PEAS) (ACETONE)

REIFER, I.; WIEWIOROWSKI, M.; NIZIOLEK, S.; STAWICKA, D.; BRATEK, D.M.

Biogenesis of alkaloids. II. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.5:161-166
'62.

1. Institute of Biochemistry, and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences, and Department of Biochemistry, Central College of
Agriculture, Warsaw. Presented by J.Heller.

*

TREFNÝ, J; REIL, I.

Czechoslovakia

Experimental Institute of Tuberculosis in Prague --
Prague (Výzkumný ústav tuberkulózy v Praze --
Praha); Director: R. Křivinka, Docent Dr.

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulóze, No 1, 1963, pp 4-6

"Review on the Expansion of Photofluorography in
Czechoslovakia during the Period 1954-1961."

BUCHOWICZ, J.; WASILEWSKA, Lidia D.; WITECKI, J.; REIFER, I.

The anabolic pathway of uracil in higher plants. Acta biochim. pol.
10 no.1:67 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences,
and Central College of Agriculture, Warszawa.
(NO SUBJECT HEADINGS)

MORAWSKA, G.; KLECZKOWSKI, K.; REIFER, I.

Occurrence and activity of arginase in higher plants. Acta soc
botan Pol 32 no.1:191-198 '63.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Agriculture,
Warsaw, and Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish
Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

BUCHOWICZ, J.; REIFER, I.; MAKOWSKI, J.

Metabolism of ^{14}C - L - carbamylaspartic acid to pyrimidine derivatives in excised wheat blades. Acta biochim 8 no.3: 377-385 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Agriculture, Warsaw.

BURZYNSKA, W.; TOCZKO, M.; BRZESKI, W.; REIFER, I.

Biosynthesis and changes in the alkaloid content in blue lupine (*L. angustifolius*). III. Changes in the alkaloid content in plants during their development. Acta soc botan Pol 31 no.3:399-408 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Agriculture, Warsaw and Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

WIEWIORSKI, M.; REIFER, I.

Biogenesis of lupin alkaloids.I. New aspects regarding the biosynthetic chain in "Lupinus angustifolius" and "Lupinus albus." Bul Ac Pol Biol 9 no.11:441-445 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J.Heller.

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Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences;
Série des Sciences Biologiques, Vol X, No 5. 1962

1. "Studies on the Antigenic Structure of Listeria monocytogenes. IV. Antigens recognized by chemical structure of Smoothed Fraction isolated from 8 strains," H. Dubowitz, of the Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medicine, University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Michigan), English article, pp. 151-155.
2. "Influence of a Polysaccharide on the Virulence of *Yersinia enterocolitica*, of the Institute of Plant Pathology, University of Berlin (Germany) of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw); English article, pp. 157-160.
3. "Biochemistry of Alcohols. II. The Interconversion of Some Alcohols in Yeast Fermentation," S. D. Spencer and J. R. Bickel, of the Institute of Biochemistry, Agricultural Research Station, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, England; English article, pp. 161-166.
4. "Microbial Degradation of Lipids. IV. Oxidation of Hydrocarbons as an Intermediate," A. Kozlovskaya-Bakula, M. Kozlovskiy, V. Kravtsov, of the Department of Microbiology, General College of Agriculture, Veterinary Biotechnology, State University of Moscow, USSR; English article, pp. 167-170.
5. "Disturbance in Protein Synthesis as a Result of Phosphorylation of Ribosomal Tyrosine," K. Taylor and E. W. Whittaker, of the Institute of Virology, University of Oxford, Oxford, England; English article, pp. 171-175.
6. "Notes on Microbiology from Viet-Nam (Hanoi-Vietnam)," N. Vuksanovic, of the Institute of Zoology, General Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, Poland; English article, pp. 175-180.

BUCHOWICZ, J.; REIFER, I.

The synthesis of pyrimidine derivatives in plant material using
J6-14 Cjorotic acid, Acta biochim. Pol. 9 no.1:63-70 '62.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warszawa.

(PLANTS chem) (PYRIMIDINES chem)

BUCHOWICZ, J.; REIFER, I.; MAKOWSKI, J.

Metabolism of ^{14}C -L-carbamylaspartic acid to pyrimidine derivatives
in excised wheat blades. Acta biochim 8 no.3:377-385 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry & Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences
and Department of Biochemistry, Central College of Agriculture, Warsaw.

(METABOLISM)

FOTYMA, M. W.; KLECZKOWSKI, K.; REIFER, I.

Synthesis of arginine in plant homogenates. Bul Ac Pol biol 9
no.2:61-64 '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences. Presented by J. Heller.

(PLANTS) (ARGININE)

REIFER, I.; NIZIOLEK, S.

A nephelometric microdetermination of lupine alkaloids. Bul Ac Pol
biol 7 no.12:485-489 '59. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Department of Plant Biochemistry, Institute of Biochemistry and
Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Biochemistry
Central College of Agriculture. Presented by J.Heller.
(NEPHELOMETRY) (ALKALCIDS) (LUPINES)

REIFER, I.; BUCHOWICZ, J.; TOCZKO, K.

The synthesis of the pyrimidine ring from L-Carbamylaspartic acid
in exised blades of wheat seedlings. Acta biochim.polon. 7 no.1:
29-38 '60.

1. Zaklad Biochemii Roslin, Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN,
Warszawa.

(PYRIMIDINES metab.)
(ASPARTIC ACID rel.cpd.s.)
(WHEAT)

REIFER, Ignacy; MOZEJKO-TOCZKO, M.

The use of *Pseudomonas lupanini* in removing alkaloids from bitter lupines. Rocz nauk roln rosl 81 no.3:711-717 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Zaklad Biochemii Roslin, Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk. Kierownik Zakladu I.Feifer. Dyrektor Instytutu J.Haller.

(Alkaloids) (Lupines) (Pseudomonas)

TOCZKO, Maria; NIZIOLEK, S.; RYSZKA, F.; BRZESKI, W.; REIFER, I.

Biosynthesis and metabolism of alkaloids in *Lupinus angustifolius*.
I. Changes in the composition of alkaloids in early stages of
development of plants. Acta biochim. polon. 7 no.2/3: 203-213 '60.

1. Zakład Biochemii Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN
i Katedra Biochemii SGGW, Warszawa Kierownik: prof. dr I. Reifer.
(ALKALOIDS metab)

REIFER, I.; MOZEJKO-TOCZKO, M.

Microbiological method for the quantitative assay of lupanine.
Acta microb. polon 9 no.2:151-155 '60.

1. Z Zakładu Biochemii Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki
Polskiej Akademii Nauk
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS metab.)
(PSEUDOMONAS metab.)

REIFER, I.; BURACZEWSKA, L.

The ornithine cycle in pea seedlings. p. 361.

ACTA BICHÉMICA POLONICA. (Polska Akademia Nauk, Komitet Bichemiczny)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 2, no. 7, July 1959

Encl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAVEL, A; SOJKOVA, M; MORAVEK, J; LITOMISKA, A; REIL, I.

1. Tuberculosis Ward UVN (Oddeleni tuberkulozy UVN), Prague;
2. Research Institute of Tuberculosis (Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulozy), Prague

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, no 5, 1963, pp 316-323

"Comparison of the Results Obtained by the Direct and Indirect Methods in Studies ~~on~~ of Mycobacterial Drug Sensitivity."

RETMAN, I.

Contribution to a problem of K. Zarankiewicz. In German. p. 269.

ACTA MATHEMATICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 9,
no. 3/4, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

REIFER, I.
PRZEZDZIECKA, J.
KLECZKOWSKA, D.

A chromatographic method for the quantitative determination of lupine alkaloids. p. 17

ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Biochemiczny)
Warszawa. Vol. 6, no. 1, 1959
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl

REIFER, I.; PRZEZDZIECKA, J.; KLECZKOWSKA, D.

Chromatographic method of quantitative determination of lupine alkaloids. Acta biochim. polon. 6 no.1:17-24 1959.

1. Katedra Biochemii Szkoły Główniej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego i Zakład Biochemii. Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki PAN, Warszawa
Kierownik: prof. dr Ignacy Reifer.

(ALKALOIDS, determ.
chromatography of lupine alkaloids (Pol))

REIFER, I.; SOLECKA, M.

Terminal oxidases in wheat shoots. Acta biochem. polon. 5 no.3:277-293
1958.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Roslin Instytutu Biochemii i Biologii PAN,
Warszawa Kierownik Zakladu: prof. dr I. Reifer.

(WHEAT,

terminal oxidases in wheat shoots (Pol))
(OXIDASES,

in wheat shoots, terminal oxidases (Pol))

REIFER, I. ; KLECKA, D.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00144

Researches on the biosynthesis of the alkaloids in Lupinus angustifolius.

P. 135. (ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 4, no. 2, 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (WEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

REIFER, I. ; NIZIOLEK, J.

A colorimetric micromethod of determining the presence of alkaloids in lupine seeds.

P. 165. (ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 4, no. 2, 1957

CC: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

REIFER, I

Microdetermination of lupanine and oxylupanine. I. Reifer and M. Mozejko (*Roczn. Chem.*, 1955, 29, 1087-1094). — A modified Mayer's reagent, prepared by dissolving CdI₂, 2.4, HgI₂, 6.5 and NaCl 20 g. in 100 ml. of boiling water, boiling, and filtering, is used for precipitating lupanine and oxylupanine (2 : 17-diketosparteine), separately or together. One ml. of 21% (v/v) H₂SO₄ is added to 2 ml. of solution (containing 0.25 g. of alkaloids), followed by 0.2 ml. of reagent, the solution is frozen in a freezing mixture, and centrifuged at 2500-3000 r.p.m. until the ice melts (about 6 min.). The ppt. is washed with 21% H₂SO₄, dissolved in acetone, and the acetone evaporated off. The residue is treated with excess of Br water in 3% H₂SO₄ solution, the Br removed (first by heating and then addition of a little phenol) and the solution treated with KI. The I liberated is titrated with 0.005N Na₂S₂O₃. If x ml are used, the alkaloid content of the sample is Fx μ g., where F is 33.3 for lupanine, and 41.6 for oxylupanine. The experimental error is $\pm 2.3\%$ for ≤ 25 μ g. of lupanine or ≤ 50 μ g. of oxylupanine. When the two alkaloids are present together, 0.5 ml. of half-strength Mayer's reagent and about 5 mg. of NH₄H₂PO₄ are added to 2 ml. of alkaloid solution, the mixture is shaken until a ppt. forms, when it is frozen, allowed to thaw, centrifuged, and treated further as above; only lupanine is pptd. under these conditions, and the amount m is read from an empirical curve connecting μ g. of lupanine with ml. of Na₂S₂O₃. The oxylupanine content is given by $(x-b)41.6$, where $b = m/33.3$. R. TRUSCOE.

Reifer, I.

2848. Micro-determination of lupanine and hydroxylupanine. I. Reifer and M. Mozejko (Biochem. Lab., I.U.N.C., Warsaw, Poland). *Roczn. Chem.*, 1955, 29 (4), 1087-1094.—A modified Mayer reagent, prepared by dissolving CdI_2 (2.4 g), HgI_2 (6.5 g) and $NaCl$ (20 g) in 100 ml of boiling water, boiling, and filtering, is used for pptg. lupanine and hydroxylupanine, separately or together. Both alkaloids are pptd. by this reagent in strongly acid soln., but at pH 4-5 only lupanine is pptd. The separate determination is based on this. The alkaloids are determined by treating with Br_2 , removing the excess and then reacting with KI . The I liberated is titrated. R. Trauscor

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Reifer, I.

Influence of ferricyanide on the yield and tropine alkaloid content of leaves of *Datura stramonium*, L. I. Reifer, A. Ruminska and J. Kaczowski (*Acta biochim. polon.*, 1955, 2, 315—320).—Seeds of *D. stramonium* were soaked in aq. 1% $K_3FeC_6N_6$ and after germination the seedlings were watered with more of the solution. Treated plants produced 25% more leaves having, on average, 13% more alkaloid and yielding 36% more alkaloid per plant than did control plants.

A. G. POLLARD

Reifer, I.

Micro-determination of tropine alkaloids in plant material. I.
Reifer and J. Buchowicz (*Acta biochim. polon.*, 1955, 2, 157-198).
The *p*-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde method is modified by use of
60% H_2SO_4 in place of glacial acetic acid and by dissolving the
reagent in ethanol instead of H_2SO_4 . Determinations of tropine
alkaloids in the range 1-80 μg . in plant material or pharmaceutical
prep. may be completed in 45 min.
A. G. POLLARD.

REIFER, Ignacy; RUMINSKA, Antoniona; KACZKOWSKI, Jerzy

Preliminary investigations on the effect of ferrocyanide on yield and amount of alkaloids in Datura stramonium L. Acta biochim. polon. 2 no.3:315-320 1955.

1. Zaklad Biochemii SGGW i Zaklad Szczegolowej Uprawy Roslin SGGW. Kierownik Zakladu Prof. dr. I. Reifer, Kierownik Zakladu Prof. dr. A. Listowski.

(DATURA, effect of drugs on,
ferrocyanides, on alkaloid content. (Pol))

(FERROCYANIDES, effects,
on Datura stramonium alkaloid content. (Pol))

REIFER, Igancy

Micromethod of determination of malic acid. Acta biochim.
polon. 2 no.4:367-381 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii SGGW, Warszawa, Kierownik prof. dr.
I. Reifer.

(MALATES, determination,
micromethod (Pol))

REIFER, L.

The influence of ferricyanide on Datura stramonium L.
Yield of leaves, content of alkaloids and some other
compounds. p. 209. ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLOMICA.
Warszawa. Vol. 3, no. 2, 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956.

ROSTK, I ; TOCZKO, K.

Colorimetric microdetermination of the five main alkaloids in opium. p. 381.
(Acta Biochimica Polonica, Vol. 3, no. 3, 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957 Uncl.

WIEDE, J.

Reifen, L. A micro-method for the determination of ascorbic acid in plant material.
in *La. chim.* p. 317.

MATEMATYKA

Vol. 3, No. 3, 1975

Warszawa, Poland

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), 43, Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 56

"A New Method for Microdetermination of Starch in Materials of Vegetable
Origin, P. 93, (ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA, Vol. 1 No. 1/2, 1954,
Warszawa, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), 43, Vol. 4, No. 5
Apr 1955, Incl.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
CA Gasification of Chelyabinsk coal in nonmechanized gas generators. M. S. Reifer and D. S. Kats. <i>Sov. (N. S. I. 4. 242-3(1944). Tests on the gasification of Chelyabinsk coal (grade B. K.) in Morgan generators are reported. The conditions for satisfactory results are: height of fuel 500-700 mm., height of clinker bed 150-200 mm., temp. of steam-air mixt. 50-52° and its pressure 80-150 mm. H₂O. The calorific value of the gas was 1350-500 cal. per cu. m. of dry gas, output 8-10 metric tons per 24 hrs., the temp. of the gas 400-50°. Morgan generators should be used only when the construction of mech. generators (with a revolving bowl) is impossible.</i> M. Ho-eh																									
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COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIANTS																									

1920. GASIFICATION OF CHELYABINSK COAL IN NON-MECHANIZED GAS GENERATORS. Reifer M S and Kats D S (Stal, (N.S.) 1944, 4, 242-3; Chem abst. 1945, 39, 403). Tests on the gasification of Chelyabinsk coal (Grade B.N.) in Morgan generators are reported. The conditions for satisfactory results are: height of fuel 500-700 mm., height of clinker bed 150-200 mm., temp. of steam air mixt. 50-52° and its pressure 80-150 mm. H₂O. The calorific value of the gas was 1350-500 cal. per cu.m. of dry gas, output 8-10 metric tons per 24 hrs., the temp. of the gas 400-50°. Morgan generators should be used only when construction of mech. generators (with a revolving bowl) is impossible.

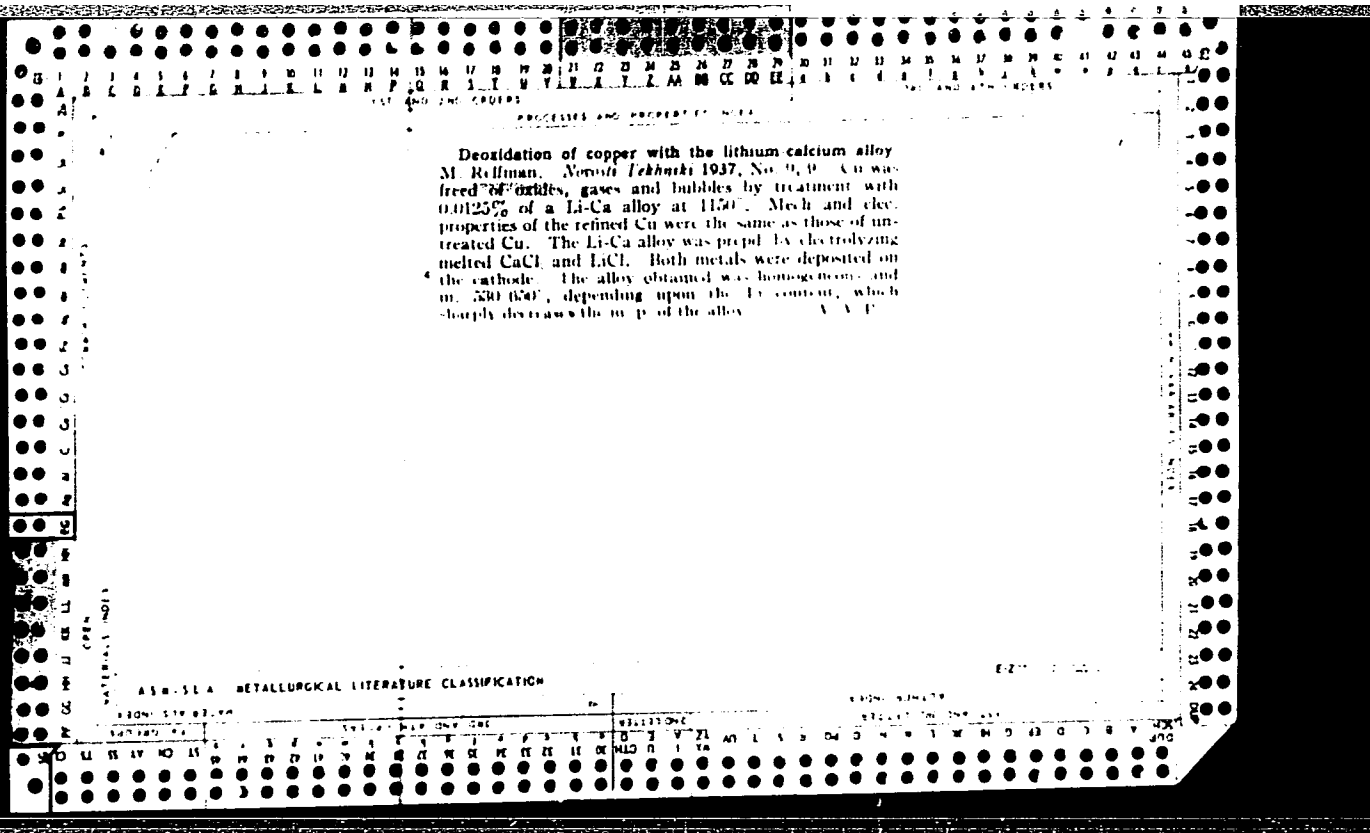
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SOCHIN, P.; REIFFETSEK, A.; WORMSEY, G.; KEPAK, Frantisek, inz. [translator];
KOMELENTOVA, Marie [translator]

Sensitiveness and promptness of the evaporation method for
measurement of radioactivity of waste water. Jaderna
energie 4 no.7:193-196 JI '58.

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																							
13 Oxidation of Copper with the Lithium-Calcium Alloy. M. Reffman. <i>(Novaya Tekhnika [Tech. News], 1937, (9), 9; C. Ab., 1937, 31, 20145.)</i> [In Russian.] Copper was freed from oxides, gases, and bubbles by treatment with 0.012% of a lithium-calcium alloy at 1150° C. The mechanical and electrical properties of the refined copper were the same as those of the un-molten calcium chloride and lithium chloride. Both metals were deposited on the cathode. The alloy obtained was homogeneous, and melted at 530-650° C., depending on the content of lithium, which sharply decreases the melting point of the alloy. S. G.																																																							
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Tantalum. M. B. Reifman. Russ' 38,786, Sept. 30, 1934. Fused salts of Ta are electrolyzed with a graphite crucible as anode and a Cu diaphragm.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<i>M</i> 22 PRODUCTION AND USE OF BERYLLIUM IN THE U.S.A. I. E. VILKOMIRSKY AND M. B. REIFMAN (TSVET. METALLY, 1946, 19, (4), 63-70; C. Abs., 1947, 41, 1966). (In Russian.)																																																			
ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

3 Spectra of the branches in the 4n series A. S. Zvel'ski, M. M. Reifman, and S. Kh. Matushevskii. *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 12, 673-83 (1948).

An improved setup was used consisting of a vacuum spectrometer with transversal magnetic focusing. The source was an Al strip with an active deposit of 10 mg. equivs., which was introduced when equil. of Pb^{210} with Bi^{210} and Tl^{210} had been reached. In the middle portion of the spectrum the indicator was a Geiger counter with a W. filament and mica window; for low energies the indicator was a Faraday cylinder connected to an electrometer tube; the region of high velocities was investigated with 2 coincident α counters, between which a diaphragm was introduced to absorb electrons liberated from the walls by γ rays. The precision was within 3-4%. The upper limit of Pb^{210} spectrum was 500 ± 20 e. kv., of Bi^{210} 340 ± 10 e. kv. The spectrum of Pb^{210} was measured separately from Bi^{210} and Tl^{210} by activating the prepn. for 3 min. and then measuring after 7 min. within 5 min. time. The spectra of the 3 components are given separately down to a lower limit of 2.5 e. kv.; they are in agreement with the Fermi theory with the exception of the region of very small energies. The energy levels of the transitions $\text{Pb}^{210} \rightarrow \text{Bi}^{210}$, $\text{Bi}^{210} \rightarrow \text{Po}^{210}$, $\text{Tl}^{210} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{210}$ and the probabilities are calculated. Transitions $\text{Pb}^{210} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{210}$ and $\text{Tl}^{210} \rightarrow \text{Pb}^{210}$ to forbidden levels were observed and the selection rules of β disintegration obtained were in agreement with the Gamow-Teller theory. S. P.

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014445

REIHARTOVA, J.

Evaluation of the drought in the period from September 1963
to August 1964. Meteor zpravy 17 no.6:177-178 D '64.

1. Hydrometeorological Institute, Prague.

R-101, N.

✓ Chemistry of the formation of luminescence centers in zinc sulfide luminescences. N. Kicht and H. Grumann. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 1250 (1955); cf. preceding abstr. -- Explanations that the blue luminescence in Cu-activated ZnS was caused by univalent Cu and green luminescence by bivalent Cu are shown to be incorrect. Freshly pptd. ZnS, after being treated in the stream of H_2S at 500°

and heated in pure H at 1000° for 1 hr., had the compn. of pure ZnS. It was nonluminescent in the absence of Cu, while in its presence the characteristic luminescence of ZnS [Cu] was observed. Pure ZnS, annealed ($900-1150^\circ$) in a stream of anhydrous HCl , exhibited no luminescence before being activated with Cu. On the basis of these observations and previous study with O (*loc. cit.*), the following models for F centers are proposed: (1) The center of blue luminescence is ascribed to an excess Zn atom located near an O ion which has displaced S. (2) The deficiency in S by itself (without near-by located O) does not produce the blue luminescence; however, if the excessive Zn atom is replaced by Cu, a Cu center of green luminescence is formed. The presence of addnl. Cu in the center results in blue luminescence. 28 references.

A. P. Kotloby

①
C/m
R

REIKEL, PALYA

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Industrial Synthesis of Dyes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40651.

Author : ~~Reikel~~, Palya.

Inst : Acad. RPR.

Title : The Study of a Yellow Component and the Application of Benzidine System As the Separating Constituent In the Synthesis Of Azo Dyes.

Orig Pub: Acad. RPR. Basa Timisoara, Ser. stiinta chim., 1956, 3, No 1-2, 33-55.

Abstract: The introduction of benzidine systems into an azo dye molecule to obtain green azo dyes by inner molecular combination of yellow and blue compon-

Card 1/3

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Industrial Synthesis
of Dyes.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40651.

Abstract: VII $\leftarrow$ (acid) (VI); IV $\leftarrow$ VIII (alk.) $\rightarrow$ VII $\leftarrow$ (acid) VI;
2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid (IX) $\leftarrow$ VIII (alk.) $\rightarrow$ VII
 $\leftarrow$ (acid) VI; II $\leftarrow$ I (alk.) $\rightarrow$ VII $\leftarrow$ (acid) VI; III $\leftarrow$ (alk.)
 $\rightarrow$ VII $\leftarrow$ (acid) VI; IV $\leftarrow$ I (alk.) $\rightarrow$ VII $\rightarrow$ (acid) VI; V $\leftarrow$ I
(alk.) $\rightarrow$ VII $\rightarrow$ (acid) VI; IX $\leftarrow$ I (alk.) $\rightarrow$ VII (acid) VI;
The first of the above mentioned dyes was named
Direct Khaki RP and is of a technical value.

Card 3/3

REIKH

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Leather. Fur. Gelatine.
Tanning Agents. Technical Proteins.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 56260

Author : Reikh

Inst :
Title : Preparation of Aromatic Syntans and Their Application
in the German Democratic Republic.

Orig Pub : Bor-es cipotechn., 1957, 7, No 5-6, 133-135

Abstract : The present production of syntans (S) in GDR completely satisfies the interior demand for that type of tanning agent. Mainly nine types of S are produced: "pellutan" EZE/U - a condensation product (in a weakly basic medium) of dihydroxydiphenyl sulfone, phenolsulfoacid, sulfite liquor and formaldehyde; the condensate is centrifuged after being salted out with ammonium sulfate and sulfuric acid, and the separated resin is made into a 30% solution.

Card 1/2

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12001-63 EPR/EMF(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/AST Ps-4/Pc-4/Tr-4 RM/WW
 S/0138/63/000/005/0011/0013
 76
 73
 ACCESSION NR: AP3001592

AUTHOR: Liyshits, I. A.; Reikh, V. N.; Salnis, K. Yu.; Sorkina, F. M.

TITLE: Properties of chlorinated copolymers of ethylene with propylene

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1963, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: functional group, high-molecular elastomer, chlorinated copolymer, ethylene-propylene copolymer

ABSTRACT: In the present study the method of catalytic chlorination of ethylene-propylene copolymers was used to obtain materials with a chlorine content of 5.1, 7.9, and 11.0%. These were subjected to various tests, which showed that an increase in chlorine brought about a doubling in hardness, a rise of the vitrification temperature from -55 to -39C, a near doubling of the modulus at a 300% elongation. Lower values were found in the specific elongation, the residual elongation, and in rebound resilience at 20C, while the resistance to tear remained practically unchanged. In a second series of tests, the properties of chlorinated ethylene-propylene copolymers with a 7.5-7.9% chlorine content, with and without reinforcing fillers, were compared with those of a non-chlorinated ethylene-propylene copolymer. The filled vulcanizates from

Card 1/2

L 12683-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001592

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chlorinated ethylene-propylene copolymer⁵ showed a lower modulus and higher specific and residual elongations, while possessing a substantially higher resistance to abrasion and to tear at room temperature. There was no difference in rebound resilience at 20 and 100C. E. R. Dolinskaya participated in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 08Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

REIKH, V.N.; KALOUS, A.Ye.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, D.B.; OPALEV, A.I.; DUBOVIK, L.I.
~~BOGODUSHKINA~~, Kh.N.; FEDOROVA, Yu.I.; Prinsipali uchastiye: PAVLIKOVA, A.;
KHUDZINSKAYA, L.L.

Triple copolymers of butadiene, styrene, and 2-methyl-2-vinylpyridine.
Kauch. i rez. 20 no.3:2-8 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva i Yaroslavskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Butadiene) (Pyridine)

REIKHL, D.

med ✓ Effect of heparin on the clearing of lipemic serum. Pre-albumin components. D. Reikhl, T. Gal, and T. Zenipleni (Circulatory Disease Inst., Prague). *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 4, 438-43(1955); cf. *Pred. v. Kardiolog. Spolecnosti* 26, 111, 1954.—The electrophoretic diagram of human serum from subjects who had been injected 3 hrs. previously with heparin shows 2 new components PA₁ and PA₂ which move in front of albumin with mobilities of 10.6×10^{-4} and 9.5×10^{-4} sq. cm./v. sec. in the downward arm of the cell. Incubation of heparinized plasma or serum from healthy subjects 15 min. after injection of heparin when mixed with plasma or serum of lipemic type results in appearance of these 2 components, which are not identifiable as heparin. G. M. Kosolapoff

3

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Automatic analysis for elements. H. REIHLEN (Mikrochem., 1938, 23, 385-391; cf. A., 1934, 385).—A micro-forma of the apparatus for org. combustions is described. CuO containing Cu, Pb, Cr, Mn, and Ag in the at. ratio 12:3:3:1:1 is recommended as oxidation catalyst. J. W. S.																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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REMOVING SULFUR CHLORIDE FROM SULFUR. A. L. Reikhsman, I. D. Kanel, B. E. Koldunovich and V. T. Shurmelev. Russ. 39,081, Oct. 31, 1934. The contaminated S is heated in a soln. of NaOH first at 140-5° and then at 170-5°.

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Apropos of the determination of total body fats in newborn infants. Cesk. pediat. 20 no.11:1011 N '65.

1. Katedra fyziologie ITVS v Praze (vedouci doc. dr. V. Seliger, CSc.), Obvodni ustav narodniho zdravi v Praze 9 (reditel MUDr. K. Weydinsk) a Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulozy v Praze (reditel doc. dr. R. Krivinka).

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ZELENKA, M; JANCIK, E., Prof. Dr., DrSc; TOUSEK, J; REIL, I.

1. Research Institute of Tuberculosis (Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulozy), Prague; 2. Clinical Ward VUT (Klinicke oddeleni VUT), Prague (for Jancik); 3. Clinic of Tuberculosis UDL (Klinika tuberkulozy UDL), Prague

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 8, 1963, pp 535-540

"Clinical Significance of Mycobacterial Resistance Against So-called Low and High Concentration of INH."

JERABKOVA, L., inž.; VRANA, A., MUDr.; TREFNY, J. MUDr.; REIL, I., prom.mat.

Tuberculosis as a cause of disability in Czechoslovakia. Cesk.
zdravot. 9 no.6:358-365 '61.

1. Studijní ústav Státního úřadu sociálního zabezpečení v Praze,
red. dr. L. Brejla (for Jerabkova, Vrana). 2. Vyzkumný ústav
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(TUBERCULOSIS statist)

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 615.7(547.455.623):616.127-079.97

SIMICEK, J.; REIL, P.; 1st Internal Department, Krajska Hospital
(I. Interni Oddeleni Krajsko Nemocnice), Ostrava, Head (Vedouci)
Dr J. VELEMINSKY.

"ECG Changes After Administration of Glucose to Diabetics and to
Healthy Controls."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 106, No 6, 10 Feb 67, pp
159 - 163

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified 7: Peroral administra-
tion of 100 g of glucose to 23 diabetics and to 27 controls caused
an insignificant depression of the ST segment and a significant
lowering of T waves; this was less marked in diabetics than in the
controls. Glucose induced "pathological" changes in the wave shapes
even in patients without heart lesions; the incidence was high main-
ly in cases where, before glucose administration, the T wave am-
plitude was low. The reason why glucose induces these "pathological"
changes is not clear. 4 Figures, 2 Tables, 16 Western, 5 Czech, 2
USSR references. (Manuscript received Dec 65).
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/9 Internal Med Sent 50

5426. PERSONAL EXPERIENCES WITH THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES BY MEANS OF SULPHONUREA TABLETS - Naše zkušenosti s léčbou cukrovky sulfonamidovými tabletami - Reil P., Koždoň A. and Dědičová Z. Diabetického Střediska a Intern. Odd. KUNZ, Ostrava - VNITŘNÍ LEK. 1958, 4/7 (640-647) Graphs 5

In 57 patients of 133 treated the diabetes could be controlled by diet and sulphonurea tablets only. Treatment with these drugs is indicated in patients who need less than 40 U. of insulin, in patients over 50 yr. of age, and in those with overweight who have been treated with insulin no longer than 3 yr. In cases where diabetes lasted longer than 3 yr., the rate of patients successfully treated with sulphonurea tablets was only moderately lower. Diabetics who had not yet been treated with insulin or were given lower doses than 20 U. of insulin could be treated as outpatients beginning with 1-2 tablets daily. In the course of treatment total serum cholesterol and bilirubin, thymol turbidity test and blood picture were examined and the number of thrombocytes was controlled. In this respect no changes requiring an interruption of the treatment were encountered. The influence of carbamide upon the lowering of the blood sugar level cannot be attributed to the changes in adrenocortical activity. The treatment with sulphonurea tablets is only supplementary and does not replace the dietetic treatment of diabetes.

REILE, Geza

City planning of Kecskemet and its problems. Foldr kozl 12
no.3:265 '64.

1. Chairman, Executive Committee of the City Council, Kecskemet.